an idea! had she been travelling thither in search of a *stolen horse*, the story would have been more probable). This "interesting foreigner," in return for the Colonel's talking French to her, and taking her under his protection, makes him her confidante, and tells him her history, which is both pretty and romantic; (and which we shall lay before our readers on a future occasion). On describing the death of her father the lady fainted; and as this incident again brings our hero on the stage, we must quote from the narrative:

"The recollection of him she lost brought more painful associations with it than orphanage, and bursting into tears, Ninette's grief was far too poignant to be controlled. I called for water. Excepting a one-eyed navigator at the wheel, and save ourselves, none were on the deck, and although, in parade voice, I lustily enunciated 'Steward!' like the gentleman of old, who 'loudly did call, but none did answer him,' my summons was unheeded. What was to be done? I dared not desert my pretty charge. But my difficulty was removed, when a protruded hand, armed with a glass of water, was pushed across my shoulder. Who was the ministering angel? I looked up.

"Blessed Mary! could it be? There stood the 'accomplished malefactor,' who had deserted his Irish Ariadne, and been declared an *enfant perdu* by Father Grady! I placed my hand across my eyes—not a doubt touching his identity existed—and that arch-deceiver, Peter Clancy, stood before me!

"I never saw a ghost, although I have laid upon a battle-field for a night, in close communion with some hundred defunct gentlemen, who from the turbulence of their former lives, might have been expected to be a little restless after this mortal coil had been shuffled off. I know not, therefore, what effect the re-appearance of the dead produces; but I can bear evidence touching the astonishment that Mr. Clancy occasioned, although still in the flesh, when he handed me a glass of water.

"'Why, you excommunicated scoundrel—'

"'Arrah! don't be talking about excommunication, but attend to the lady,' said Master Peter.

"'Where the devil have you come from?'

"'Come from?' he repeated, 'I came from before the funnel,' returned the scoundrel with surpassing indifference; 'they'll not let us take a draw of the pipe nearer to the quarter-deck on account of the quality, who can't stand the smell of a *dudheeine*.'

"'Where are you going to? And what thieves' errand are you bound upon?'

"'As to the exact place I'm going, I can't say for certainty until I have a word or two with yer honour; and I hope a gentleman's service is no disgrace,' returned Mr. Clancy.

"'A gentleman's service!' I exclaimed.

"'Your honour's surprised, I see, to think I would condiscind to it,' returned red-head; 'and feaks! I was in doubts about it myself, and had made up my mind to accept the loan of a shilling yesterday evening, from a sheep-skin fiddler* I had a drink with on Tower-hill. But when I remembered the dog's life I had of it in the Welsh Fusileers, I got scared from taking to sojering again—'

"'Where you drummed out, or did they discharge you?'

"'Neither,' replied red-head with a grin, 'for feaks! I discharged myself.'

"'Then you scoundrel, you deserted?'

"'Why I didn't exactly desert, returned Mr. Clancy;—'but one evening I lost the regiment on the march, and never could hear what became of it afterwards. Troth! to tell God's truth, I made but few inquiries; for the sameness of treatment I got from Monday morning till Saturday night, had tired me out. Devil a day rose upon me, but I was blown up by the colonel; cursed by the adjutant; and caned by the sergeant-major.'

"'Any scratches on the back? The drummer's sign-manual between the shoulders? Eh?'

"'None, blessed be God!' exclaimed Mr. Clancy, 'though I was tolerably near it for joining a dozen of my friends in pulling down a public-house one evening. But the young lady's better. Jist let me throw a sketch of brandy into the tumbler, merely to take the colour of death off the water, and in less than no time the crater will be merry as a cricket.'

"'Be off, you scoundrel—'

"'Of coorse, anything my master bids me do must be done,' obseerved the deceiver of Judy Donovan.

"'Your master, fellow?'

"'Ay; and that's yerself,' continu d red-head with all the coolness imaginable. 'Call for me when your honour wants anything; and remember, ye'r not dependin' upon strangers now, but have a valet-decham of your own, and one too that any nobleman might be proud of.'

"I looked after Mr. Clancy with astonishment. I had known a man who went drunk to bed a civilian, rather surprised on waking the next morning to find himself a soldier; but to be made a master with open day-light and in due sobriety, was an accident I never heard of happening to a private gentleman before."

* A drummer. [*To be continued.*]

The Loyalist.

SAINT JOHN, (N. B.,) FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1847.

PARTY POLITICS.

The question of party politics is now so well understood in this Province, that further discussions might for a time, be well dispensed with. But the Radical is in the field, he is agitating, while his press teems with misrepresentations. These misrepresentations we cannot always allow to pass uncontradicted, lest they should mislead the ignorant or unwary. The *Reporter* of Friday last, in its leader, is violent in its attack upon the Conservatives, charging them with gross inconsistency for carrying out the Government according to a system, the introduction of which they formerly opposed. The *Reporter* in this has merely changed its ground of attack. Formerly it complained that the Government was not entrusted to those who were the means of its introduction, *as a matter of course;* it then denounced the Conservatives for not bestowing upon their opponents an equal share of Crown patronage, forgetting that party government is one of the necessities of the system, and that the Radicals had avowed their determination strictly to adhere to it, whenever they should have an opportunity! Failing it appears to create sympathy by either of those attacks, its tactics are changed, and an attempt made to throw discredit upon the Conservatives by ascribing to them inconsisistent conduct and sordid motives. Let us look the vaunting charges in the face, and see how ridiculous they will appear when sifted. We make an extract from the paper in question:—

"Without stopping to investigate the question, how is it that a man of good birth and high spirit, can attempt to forward the machinery of a Government, after having in a thousand instances, pronounced it incompetent and worthless; and without adverting to such a course, as unknown—too much unknown even for public execration in Great Britain, we ask the Tories, what it is for which they are now contending! After being lowered step after step from the once exclusive pinnacle which they occupied; after being foiled in reasoning—vanquished in argument—exposed in their resources—where have they taken their last position. Do not their actions, nay, do not even their words address themselves to the people of these Provinces with the miserable subterfuge of an appeal which can be expressed in no other language than "Gentlemen, we have told you over an over again, that the Constitutional Government of the Colonies, as expressed by the term 'Responsible Government' is all a farce—a humbug. We have told you that it must be begun, continued, and ended, in disloyalty, Rebellion, and Republicanism—*still we are willing to carry it out for you to the best of our ability. only leave us in our comfortable offices.* We will make ourselves a party to the destruction of the Colonies—the disgrace of the Mother country.—We will consign the country to the United States—and its Government to the d—— only pay us handsomely for our share in the performance." Granting that the Tories were sincere in their former demonstrations of opposition to *Responsibility* on which the horns of this, their own dilemma, would they wish to be thrown! Yet, if we may use their own language, it is the power of carrying out "*republican principle*," that the Tories of Nova Scotia are at the present day so bitterly contending! Former professions—present sincerity—future usefulness, have all been offered up at the shrine of the money-god; and the apple of contention is most legibly inscribed—"To the richest!"

Yes it was said that "Responsible Government" was a farce and a humbug. We have had considerable experience since we first applied those terms to it, and cannot say that our opinion is much altered. It undoubtedly professes to be what it really is not, for instead of increasing the privileges of the people, as it professed to do, in the hands of a shrewd and wily Ministry it but rivets their chains, while it elevates the said Ministry above the Governor, and does away with that direct influence formerly exercised by the Mother Country in these colonies. We are not aware that any Conservative ever said "it *must* be begun, continued, and ended, in disloyalty, Rebellion, and Republicanism," but we recollect it was predicted that it would have a *tendency* to disloyalty and republicanism, and hasten a separation from the Mother Country: we still adhere to that opinion. But the evil effects of a system may be hurried on by those who are strongly in favour of the most ultra construction of its provisions, while they may be retarded and perhaps one half of them altogether averted, by the management being entrusted to men of moderate principles. A different construction has already been put upon the system by the rival parties; Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hincks, and Co. insisted that they should be consulted, and their recommendations be complied with, even in the appointment of subordinate officers; whilst Lord Metcalfe, and the Conservatives, persisted in a different policy. What, then, is the conclusion? Should the Conservatives abandon the field to their opponents, and say, "Well, gentlemen, you have introduced this obnoxious system, which we fear will be productive of the most disastrous results, you may therefore lead us to the d—l as soon as you please!" Would this be consistent? Or is it not more consiste nt with their character and professions, as men firmly attached to the Mother Country, and having the welfare of the colonies deeply at heart, to accept the power the voice of the people calls them to direct, to modify as much as possible the tendency of the "republican principle," to put off the evil day, to prolong the connection with, and allegiance due to the Parent State, and to avert the dangers of Responsible Government which may be expected if its working be entrusted to ultra Radicals? Is this making themselves "a party to the destruction of the Colonies—the disgrace of the mother Country?"—We think not. We have but a poor opinion of the system termed "Responsible Government," but it is *harmless* in the hands of the Conservatives, as it would be *dangerous* in the hands of the Radicals; *power*, in the Colonies, is therefore still worth a struggle.

ANOTHER BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—On Saturday night last, an elderly man named White, in the employ of Alderman Bond, at Carleton, was returning from his work, at the Mills, about midnight, in company with his son, and some others, when they were set upon in the most wanton manner,—no provocation having been given—by three young men, who, it is said were intoxicated. White was thrown down and beaten, but by the interference of his son effected his escape; he afterwards returned to the spot for his hat, which he had lost, when he was again attacked, knocked down, his skull fractured by a blow from some weapon, and left covered with bruises. He was afterwards conveyed home, but never spoke, and after lingering until Tuesday morning he expired. Deceased is said to have been a very inoffenstve man; he has left a wife and ten children to mourn the effects of the brutal and cowardly deed. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against David Nase, John Harding, and Seth Seely, who have been arrested, and are now in gaol to await their trial.

FIRE.—On Monday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a house immediately adjoining the Barrack Gate, and before the Engines could reach the spot, the whole block (three dwellings) was enveloped, so as to be past saving. We understand there is some suspicion of incendiarism, and that the individuals who had lately occupied one of the buildings has been committed, to take their trial.

☞ We have lately had some fine summer weather; (a wonde: for St. John) on Wednesday last the thermometet stood at about 90 in the shade.

THE QUARANTINE STATION.—The number of deaths which had taken place at the Quarantine Station up to the 2nd inst. amounted to 174; total number of sick landed at Partridge Island 881. Dr. Harding, who had been attacked by the fever, is now convalescent, and has returned to his friends.—Some time since passengers complained that the person employed to communicate betwixt the Island and the City, charged an exorbitant fare; this we are informed has been put a stop to, by the intervention of the City authorities. But if the statements of the passengers may be credited on, the authorities should again interfere, and ascertain if it be true (as they assert) that the same person charges about *one hundred per cent profit on the bread sugar, tea, &c. he takes down for the poor afflicted people.* Should this be proved, the scoundrel who would thus prey on suffering humanity, and batten on famine and fever, should be publicly cashiered, and a mark set upon his head so that all mankind might know and shun him.

☞ We learn that the case Mr. of Baillie's claims were referred to a Committee of the Executive Council to repeat thereon, and that their report, while it bears out the justice of that gentleman's claims, is to the effect that the subject should be referred for final settlement to Her Majesty's Government. It will be in the recollection of our readers that a Committee of the House of Assembly reported for the same case, last session, and that they fully corroborated the justice of the claims. If our memory serves us, one of these gentlemen commented in strong terms upon the injustice which had been committed in witholding the amount claimed. If Mr. Baillie's engagement (and there cannot be a doubt of it) was for £1200 per annum *sterling*, instead of £1200 *currency*, the balance should never have been considered as part of the Surplus Fund, and should now be deducted therefrom. That this will be done forthwith there can be but little doubt; all parties having acknowledged the claim, it but remains for the Imperial Government to *act*.

☞ Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, lately arrived in this Province, from Canada, on his way to Halifax, to embark for England. He left this City in the early part of last week, accompanied as far as Halifax by the Hon. R. L. Hazen.

☞ While in Fredericton last week, we saw James Brown, Esq. M.P.P. who (with T. Pickard, Esq. the other Commissioner) had just returned from selecting a site for the Restook Bridge. We understand that the site selected is a little further up stream than the site of the last Bridge; we also have reason to believe that the Commissioners consider the loss of the last Bridge the result of mismanagement.

☞ On Friday last H. M. Brig *Daring* arrived in this Harbour, commanded by Captain Peel, a son of the Ex-Premier, who proceeded to Fredericton on a visit to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

☞ President Polk has been making a tour through the Eastern States, accompanied by a numerous suite. Perhaps he is *canvassing* for a re-election?

☞ The annual rents of the public lands leased in Fredericton last week, amount in the aggregate to £203 8s.

☞ We are under infinite obligations to "Zon," for his contributions to our Premium Pamphlet. Some of them will appear in the first number, which is now almost ready for the Press.

☞ Several letters addressed from various sections of the Province, have been recently refused, the postage not having been paid.

FINES.—Last week His Worship the Mayor fined four persons for selling unwholesome Meat in the City; also, one for keeping a disorderly house, one for driving a cart on a side-walk, and another for driving a cart without license.—These are all very proper enforcements of the law.—*New Brunswicker.*

MORE PASSENGERS.—We learn that seven vessels with passengers, arrived at the Quarantine station this week,—among them is the *Seraph*, from Boston, with forty of the passengers and three of the crew ill with fever. This vessel arrived at Boston from Cork, but the authorities would not allow the passengers to land, consequently she had to leave for this port.—*Ib.*

☞ The following is a statement of the Importation of Bread Stuffs, at the Port of St. John, for the four weeks ending on Thursday evening, July 8th, 1847.

6851 barrels Wheat Flour,
734 barrels Rye Flour,
1878 barrels Corn Meal,
23126 bushels Wheat,
3904 bushels Corn. —*Herald.*

☞ On hoisting his flag at Portsmouth, Sir Charles Napier has issued this characteristic notice—"The crew of the St. Vincent is increased to 850 men. Any young fellows who are fond of fun had better rally round the Old Commodore, whose bit of blue flies on board of her, and who is looking out for squals. Apply on board the flag ship."

☞ A Cumberland paper gives a list of forty individuals interred at Cockermouth Church between the 1st of January, 1846, and the 1st of June, 1847—a period of seventeen months; whose united ages amount to three thousand two hundred and ninety-one years, being an average of more than four score years each.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—The *N. Y. Observer* states that that the Provincial Council of Roman Catholic Bishops at Baltimore have forbidden communicants of their faith from joining the Odd Fellows, under penalty of excommunication. —*New Bruns.*

THE PROPOSED CANADA TARIFF.

The new Free Trade projects of our Chancellor of the Exchequer, the removal of protecting duties for British manufactures, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and facilitates for the introduction of American manufactures and imports, and the transit of American produce, feel the influence of "Responsible Government," and the state of the representation. The representatives of the Upper Canada constituencies, and of the Townships of Lower Canada, who generally have a surplus of agricultural produce to dispose of, object to the introduction of similar produce *for consumption* in Canada, and the protecting duties are to be continued in their favor, no matter how erroneous their notions may be. They have been told that by preventing American agricultural produce from coming into competition with them in the markets, they will be able to sell dearer to the non-agriculiural classes and other consumers within the province; and narrow-views of self-interest are ever ready to entertain whatever favors this generally prevalent feeling. Guided by their experience, in their usual dealings, they are disposed to believe that they will sell dear if they can keep competitors out of the market. It is in vain that they see, now that American agricultural produce is introduced in the European markets on the same terms as the produce of Canada, that the price here is regulated by the price in the foreign market. They still hope that they may get something out of the consumers in Canada by preventing the competition of American producers in the Canada markets; and the state of the representation already referred to, favors enforcing their notions on a Ministry, who wish to keep their places, and on representatives who wish to continue in the way of the "good things" which sometimes fall to the share of those who have "the honour" of representing the country and being invested with the power of expressing "the well understood wishes and interests of the people," and holding the Ministers responsible to them, for the time being.

Yielding to the views of the representatives of the Upper Canada and Township Constituencies, seeing that they have the majority of the representation, is indeed essential to the existence of "the Ministry." The majority of the people of Lower Canada are buyers and consumers of the produce of the Upper Canada agriculturalists, and as the latter expect that they will get a higher price from the former by keeping out American produce, this notion must be complied with, by "the Responsible Government." It matters not that that notion may be erroneous; that the trade by the St. Lawrence might suffer by its being carried on at a greater expence, in consequence of the dearness of provisions, than through the United States seaports, these are no considerations to those who expect to pocket a little money, by keeping out American produce for consumption in Canada.

Lower Canada with a great majority of the whole population, is little or nothing in the scale. The "responsibility" is nothing to it; with about thirty-one representatives of buyers of produce for consumption, it stands no chance with fifty-three representatives of the sellers, who firmly believe that they are to make money out of the buyers; no matter whether they are right or wrong, the 'majority of votes' is every thing, under our present system of government; and it must be confessed that the whole thing has been artfully devised, and the Elective Franchise carefully apportioned, so as to leave the majority of the population at the mercy of the minority, amidst the fine words of "self-government," "constitutional government," "responsible government," and 'British practice."—*Quebec Gazette.*

On Monday last, the Assembly went up to Government House, with their address to the Queen on the subject of Emigration, which His Excellency promised to transmit to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

An address was also voted, and the concurrence of the Council requested thereto, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give Her Royal assent to the Bill of last session granting a Civil List to Her Majesty.

Mr. Murney obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

To a question put by Mr. Gowan, it was replied that the subject of King's College was under consideration, and that Ministers would be prepared to state their intentions on that subject in the course of a week: also, that it was intended to remodel the Crown Lands Department.—*Quebec Gaz., June 30.*

The emigrants, who daily arrive here, come in dreadful plight. The deaths at the emigrant sheds are fearfully numerous. Twenty-five deaths a day has been about an average at the sheds. Great dissatisfaction prevails at this pouring out of paupers upon us. A remonstrance from the House of Assembly is to go home by this mail to the Imperial Authorities.—*Montreal Herald, 28th.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

One thousand troops left at Vera Cruz on the 17th, under Pillow, had joined Scott. Nothing farther from Gen Cadwallader's force.

Santa Anna is still in power. His resignation was withdrawn, though it was intimated that a majority of Congress was anxious for his acception of the administration, and in consequence of this it has entirely changed its policy and thrown itself upon his armies.

A quorum of Congress cannot be collected, and such confusion and anarchy never before existed.

No mention is made of measures for the defence of the capital.

The papers state that Gen. Scott's intention is to march to the capital on the 15th, was a boast to keep up the spirit of his men. The Government is urged by a letter from Puebla to fall on Gen. Scott now, and meet and crush him, as he has really but 5,000 men, though he pretends to have 7,000.

Gen. Taylor is to join Gen. Scott.

The proposition Mr. Trist was authorized to make, it is said by the Mexicans, was that each Republic should name three commissioners to discuss the claim of the United States, and if Mexico would not consent, war must be prosecuted.

The Republic of the 7th publishes an intercepted despatch from Secretary Marcy to Gen. Scott of the 30th of April which informs him that the President supposes by the end of June he will have 20,000 men, and Gen. Taylor 10,000, and asks the views of Gen. Scott on various questions suggested, and gives directions how to operate with the disaffected Mexican States. Several other intercepted letters are given.

Santa Anna reviewed the troops under Alverez on the 6th. They had not all arrived there, but was expected to reach the Capital with eight thousand in a few days. Vice-Governor Ojacca's resignation has been accepted.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE OF THIRTY AMERICAN TEAMSTERS.—Information has been received at St. Louis of a wholesale murder of teamsters by a combined force of Pawnees, Camanches, and Arapahoes—about 1,000 strong. The information was brought to St. Louis by a son of a Delaware chief, whom they took prisoner, but afterwards liberated. He states that this formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty waggons, drawn by mules, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

Rev. Dr. Canlish is spoken of as the successor of Dr. Chalmers as the leader of the Free Church in Scotland.